REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.785.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ACBAR, 2,322 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. PATTERSON, on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1877, at 5 P.M., calling at Ruskingherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Berpore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calimpong-Jetty, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where sufficient inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line having direct intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the Steamer ASSAYE (BURNEY), 67 Tons, 150 H.P., Commander J. MELVILL, on THURSDAY, the 12th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, CUTCH, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSORAH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. VINDHYA, 573 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander A. GRAY, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 10th April, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Occa Mandvie.

The S. S. RAJPUTANA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUSATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. HARRIS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,845 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 426 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES.....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain JAMES SHAW, will sail on the 21st April, and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, Captain KENNETH HORE, On the 19th May, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, Captain COLLINS, On the 9th June.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY, or to KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL. TO LEAVE EARLY IN APRIL.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,846 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation and ships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

Now Ready.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES.

BY ALFRED H. BROWNE.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MIRZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th Apr.
— SIAM	3990	500	N. W. Hazlewood	16th do.
S. MALWA	2913	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3003	500	N. St. wart	7th May.
— THIBET	2391	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GAWALIOR, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. HARDY, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P.M.
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 14th May, at 3 P.M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P.M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE ENGINE, DRILLING MACHINE, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near Hope Hall Hotel,

1 Brand new Drilling Machine.
1 Teakwood Boiler truck.
1 Fire Engine can be worked by steam or hand.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WHITE, GREY, AND COLOURED PIECE GOODS, &c.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Meadows Street, No. 26.

A large quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, mulls, printers, dhoties, scarf, chintz, etc. Terms cash on delivery.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 6th instant, at 10-30 A.M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUS & Co will sell by Public auction by order of Messrs. Binjee Shamjee and Company, at their Godown, Oysters Rock, an assorted lot of Surat Bowarie Ginned cotton packages, the following bales of cotton:—

100 bales full pressed Kirki cotton (good tare).
25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 49, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF WINE SPIRITS, &c., &c.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 3 P.M.

10 Cases Tricoin	Brandy	1 Star.
15 do.	Furland do.	1 „
10 do.	Martell do.	1 „
10 do.	Bounevville do.	1 to 4 Stars.
10 do.	J. & P. Martell do.	
10 do.	Old Cognac Pallaer do.	1, 2, and 3 Stars.
10 do.	Prince of Wales do.	

Auction Sale of Real Gold English and Delhi made jewellery, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co will sell for Public Auction on Saturday the 7th instant, sale commencing at 3 P.M., as lot wrs viz.:—

Lady's open faced watches, Lady's and Gent's watch guards, sets of buttons, keys, pencil cases, spectacles, earrings, necklets, bracelets rings, scent bott es, brooches, &c., &c.

Now and view.

AUCTION SALE OF AN ENGLISH BUILT STEAM LAUNCH

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction a diagonal teakwood built single screw with single vertical cylinder fast steam launch 28 feet long by feet beam, engines, boiler and boat built by Yarrow and Hedley of London with aft and fore canvas awnings and with four stanchions, 1 canvas cover for boat, 5 firing tools and spanners for engine, 1 lamp, 3 cushions. The boat is furnished with fresh water tanks and coal bun ers, 1 galvanized anchor with complete chain, 2 oars and 1 boat hook.

The launch can be seen at Mody Bay, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties, situate at Duncan Road and Malabar Hill.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSON and Company, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by, and with the order and consent of the Mortgagor, Rai Navibai, widow of Cullit njee Ludha, deceased, and of the Mortgagee Khatoo Ludha, the following valuable landed property on the following days:—

On Monday next, the 16th day of April 1877, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Duncan Road, in the City of Bombay, together with one old chawl and one new chawl, standing partly thereon and partly on the lease hold land next hereafter described, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, fronting towards the east side of Duncan Road aforesaid, and bounded on the east by a public sweeper's passage on the west by the foot path of the Duncan Road aforesaid, on the north by a piece of vacant ground reserved for a road, and on the south by the lease hold property hereafter described, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mahomedally and now in the occupation of Rehmat Chamboo and other tenants of the defendant, Navibai and which said premises contain by admeasurement (1697.79) square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 50 and 51 and now under Nos. 55 and 56, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 29 5 and 2630.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the two chawls partly standing thereon and partly standing on the land hereinafter lastly described, comprised in and demised by an Indenture of Lease of the 26th August 1858, made between the Honorable the East India Company of the one part and Dewjee Dullajee of the other part (whereby the said land and premises were demised by the Honorable East India Company to the said Dewjee Dullajee, has executors, administrators and assignee for a term of 21 years, commencing from the 1st day of May 185-, with a covenant for renewal of the said lease at and for the said term by grant of a new lease under and subject to the like covenants and conditions as were therein contained, including the said covenant for renewal, situate, lying and being on the east side of Duncon Road aforesaid in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by Duncan Road aforesaid, on the north by the land and premises lastly hereinbefore described, and on the south by the ground of Dhondoo Vithoo, containing by admeasurement 281 square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises were assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 50 and 5 and now under Nos. 54, 55 and 56, and were formerly in the occupation of Roychund Dedhund and are now in the occupation of Rajaram Govind and other tenants of the defendant Navibai.

On Tuesday, the 17th day of April 1877, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement (524) square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by the highroad of Jugoonah Sunkersheth, on the west by a public passage and also by the Dhurumsala of Mr Nathoobhoy Nagurdass, on the north be a foot passage, and on the south by a charitable ground, and which said premises are now assessed under Nos. 15 and 16 and were formerly in the occupation of Mr Govindass Liladhur and now in the occupation of the said Navibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs RIMINGTON ROSE and LAWSON, Attornies for the Mortgagee and Mortgagor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th April 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

A BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE, instructed by JAMES LALOR, Esq., to sell, without reserve, remaining batch of 17 AUSTRALIAN HORSES broken to Saddle and Harness, some well-matched pairs and a good team of large Bays, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 7TH APRIL.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

SATURDAY 7TH APRIL, Will be performed, for the first time in Bombay, BALFE'S OPERA, THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, (omitting the Prologue,) AND OFFENBACH'S ROSE OF AUVERGNE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT 25TH INSTANT.

THE FAST FIRST CLASS Screw steamer NAPLES has superior accommodation for a small number of First Class Passengers.

FARE—Rs. 4[illegible] without Wines.

Apply to the Captain at MACKINTOSH & Co., or on board, 4th April, 1877.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship RAJPOOT, Captain J. R. ANDREW, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Ship unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

Apply to Captain J. R. ANDREW, at Cursetjee and Edlujee, Dubashes.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,

BY JEEWANJEE & Co,

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale:—

Broughams	English and Country Built.	
Open Carriages,	do.	do.
Mail Phaetons,	do.	do.
Buggies,	do.	do.
Park Phaetons,	do.	do.
A very handsome Brake,		
Daggetts, country built.		
Landaus,	do.	

NOTICE,—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 14th April 1877, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1876.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR DALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 17th day of April 1877, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December 1876
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the shares of this Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 17th April 1877 (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 33, Elphinstone Circle, 4th April 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE, the SOLE RIGHT for INDIA to O. TOMLINSON'S IMPROVED PATENT AXLE-BOXES, applicable to all kinds of Railway Carriages and Waggons, and patronised by Government. No-e but principals deal with.

Trial Axle-Boxes have since the 17th August 1874 run on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Local Trains, 89,9294 miles. They have been re-oiled once only (in May 1876). Total Castor Oil applied to each Axle-Box 4 Pints, or equal to a cost of Half an Anna (Three Farthings) per each engine for every 1,000 miles run, and this low rate is being still further reduced. The expense per carriage with the ordinary Axle-boxes in use is ascertained to be Rs. 0-3-5 (or nearly 3½d.) per 1,000 miles run. Whilst the first cost of O. Tomlinson's Patent Axle Boxes is less than that of the ordinary Axle-Box (as proved by the cost of 69 of the latest Axle-Boxes made for the Indian State Railways 6' 6" Gauge) the saving in cost of oiling and labour is such as must ensure the general adoption of the Patent.

Full enquiries invited and applications to be made to Undersigned, or to SUTER, HAUTMAN & Co., 18, Billiter Street, London, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

OWEN TOMLINSON,
Inventor and Patentee.
B. B & C. I. Railway, Parel, Bombay.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. CARTRIDGES. POWDER. SHOT. WADDING. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES Of every description,

IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE. Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, *SURGEON DENTIST*, No. 2 HORNBY ROW, Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, OFFICES, DWELLING PLACES and GROUND FLOORS fit partly for Offices and partly for Godowns, in Apollo Street. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

PONEY FOR SALE. Apply to "R. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a pair of PANTHER CUBS, about six weeks old. Address "W.," care of the *Times of India* Office.

FOR SALE, a powerful PONY, sound, good in Harness or Saddle, Rs. 100; also good OFFICE SHIGRAM, Rs 250, the turn-out with HARNESS, Rs. 350. Apply to "T. A. M.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, the SERVICES of a EUROPEAN SERVANT to attend on a Lady and Child for the voyage from BOMBAY to SOUTHAMPTON on 9th May; must be a GOOD SAILOR. Apply to C. A. DANIELL, Esq., C. S., Gorakhpur, N. W. P.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... „ 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE, Of first-rate Material and Workmanship. Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300. In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES, Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs, From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower, From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines, From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware, From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS. For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES, Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns, From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES, Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain, From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES, Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China, From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF LIGHT WINES For the Hot Weather.

PRICE LIST.

STILL HOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
RIESLING	Per Doz. Qts.	15	0
BODENHEIMER	„ Qts.	16	0
D.	„ Pts.	9	0
GEISENHEIMER	„ Qts.	18	0
Do	„ Pts.	10	0
NIERSTEINER	„ Qts.	20	0
Do.	„ Pts.	11	0
RUDESHEIMER	„ Qts.	22	0
Do	„ Pts.	12	0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„ Qts.	28	0
Do.	„ Pts.	15	0
HOCHHEIMER	„ Pts.	17	0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Lay the bottles on their sides, that the wine may cover the corks.

For consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass and very few can equal,

GERMAN WINES.

SHERRIES.

FROM *BUTLER and SONS.*

Highly Recommended.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry Supe for	Per Doz.	25	0
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, extra fine.	„	33	0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozens.

CLARETS.

		Rs.	a.
MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	Per Doz. Qts.	11	0
Ditto ditto	„ Pts.	6	8
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„ Qts.	13	0
Ditto ditto	„ Pts.	7	8
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine	„ Qts.	18	0
Ditto ditto	„ Pts.	10	0
ST. JULIEN, Ditto superior.	„ Qts.	20	0
Ditto ditto	„ Pts.	12	0

J. NEUBERG, SOLE IMPORTER IN BOMBAY OF TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED WINES.

BURGUNDY.

SAUTERNES	Per Doz. Qts.	18	0
BEAUNE	„ Qts.	22	0

HUNGARIAN WINE.

OFNER	Per Doz. Qts.	16	0

SPARKLING WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE	Per Doz. Qts.	30	0
Do. do. NONPAREIL	„ Pts.	20	0
CHAMPAGNE, Dry	„ Qts.	30	0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.

Memo.—To preserve the effervescing quality of Sparkling Wines, it is indispensable that the bottles should be laid on their sides in a cool place.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS

ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT

BADHAM & COMPANY'S CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	4	8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6	8
Warm Suits	30 to 40	0	Travelling Hats	4	8	Sovereign Boxes	3-8 to 4	4
Boys' Suits	10	8	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	9-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to 22	8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65	0	Travelling Rugs	9	8	Air Pillows	5	0
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20	0	Sheets, per pair	9	8	Travelling do	1	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each	1-4	2	English Feather do	7	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6	0	Blankets	16	19	Do. Hors Hair do	7	8
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 16	0	Folding Camp Bedstead	2	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	5	0	Knees or Quilts	5	8	Cork Mattresses	19	8
English Cambric do	4	0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	24	0	Cotton do	15	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	8	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0
Spun Silk do	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	6-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof sheeting	6	0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8
Bathing Drawers	2	0	Extra large do	24	0	Linen Faced Collars per doz.	0	12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0	Gladstone Bags	35	0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1	8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Linen Cuffs per doz.	13	8
Warm do	15	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Linen Collars do	6	0
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Children's Gloves	1	8	Cambric Handkerchiefs	5	5
Ladies White cotton Hose doz	13	8	Mits	1	8	Warm Gloves	1	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.	9	0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72	0	Mufflers	2	12
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to	12	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	0	Pins, Scarf	1	0
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to	12	Sailors' Knot	1-8 to	3	Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to	15	Gents' Dressing Cases	11	8	Fragrant Florellina	1	8
			Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, Canvas Shoes	30	0	La gage Labels, per doz.	0	12
			Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12	8
						Ocean Canvas Shoes	2	12
						Gents' Slippers	2	8
						Ladies' Shoes	2	12
						China Bath Slippers	1	8
						Fitters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11	4
						Pocket Filters	2	12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 5TH APRIL 1877.

The political telegrams published this morning, while indicating no actual change in the position, serve to show how indefinite it is, and it almost appears as if the whole of our export season is to be passed in the same state of doubt and uncertainty. Consols are still quoted at 96⅛; French Rentes are not given.

Reuter reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as opening strong and closing firm, sales 20,000 bales, prices unchanged. As was the case yesterday, however, private advices call the market at the close dull and lower. No special reasons are assigned for this, but the causes we mentioned yesterday are sufficient to account for even greater dulness.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid Uplands on the spot at 11¼ cents, a decline of ¼, and July shipment at 11⅞ cents, a fall of 5/16 cent. per lb. from the previous day. The receipts at the American ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts	5,000	4,000	10,000	6,000
Five days' do.	25,000	22,000	42,000	27,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,735,000	.....	3,892,000	3,211,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are reported firm. The London General Produce Markets are unaltered in every respect.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts on India in London yesterday, the increased amount of £265,000 was offered and allotted as follows:—£165,000 by mail to Calcutta at 1s. 8 11-16d. and £100,000 to Bombay by telegraphic transfer at 1s. 8¾d. Tenders on Calcutta at the rate mentioned received the full amounts applied for, but on Bombay only 20 per cent. The rates obtained are somewhat higher than was generally expected on this side, but it must be borne in mind that this is the first allotment of the increased amount, and it is not biddings which will affect the market but the continuance of them week after week, especially a little later on when our export season begins to draw towards the close. Silver does not appear to have been materially affected by the result of the biddings, Reuter's quotation being still 53½d. One private message we are told quotes 53¾d. per oz., but we are inclined to consider this nominal.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been somewhat irregular. In the morning the prices obtained for Council drafts caused the market to open firm, with a rise of ⅛d. per rupee, but it was evident that there were more buyers than sellers at the advance and an easier feeling accordingly supervened. Later in the day, under the influence of stronger advices from Calcutta, where 6 months sight Bank Bills are quoted at 1s. 9d. and Money is said to be in more active demand, the morning's firmness was again re-established. Only a very moderate business has been done during the day, sellers apparently having still little faith in the permanency of present, nor with the existing dulness in exports, can it be said that there is much to support the market. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...	1s. 8⅞ to 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight...	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills remains at par. In 60 days' sight transactions have taken place at 98⅝.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly stronger, although it is difficult to say why. In Fours business has been done at Rs. 98, and there are buyers of Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm with a fair amount of business doing. Bank of Bombays are in special request and transactions are said to have taken place at 42 per cent. premium, although the closing quotation is still 41½. Land Companies are unaltered throughout. Press shares show increased steadiness. We quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee and Fort Press Co., Rs. 25 in Scinde Press, Rs. 15 in Mofussil Co., Rs. 5 in New Berar and Rs. 3 in Broach Cotton Co. Sassoon Press are Rs. 10 lower. Spinning and Weaving shares are, if any thing, the turn quieter. Alliance are Rs. 25 lower, Colaba, Dhurrumsey, Jewraz Balloo and Nursey are all Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON has undergone a decided reaction, not so much as regards prices, which are only Re. 1 per candy lower, but in the tone of the market. Buyers have been holding almost entirely aloof, and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 15,268 bales, making 55,376 bales for the six days. Quotations nominally are as follows:—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready.....	Rs. 207	per Candy	f. p.
Good Omras, ,, ...	193	,,	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ...	189	,,	,,
G. F. do. ,, ...	186	,,	,,
Good Dholleras May	195	,,	,,
F. G. F. do. ,, ...	190	,,	,,
G. F. do. ,, ...	187	,,	,,

FREIGHT, influenced doubtless by the quietness in Cotton, have been dull with a downward tendency. Steamers for Liverpool we still quote at £2, but there are few takers at the rate.

For Venice and Trieste there is a fair business doing forward at £2-10 payable here. By sail for Liverpool consignees are now asking £2-3 9, but the market is weak at that.

PIECE Goods show no quotable change. In the Bazaar an average trade continues to be done but from first hands transactions are comparatively insignificant. Prices are, if anything, easier, but not quotably lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	115
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-0 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	707½
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	20,000	250	all	8 do.	390
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	380
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	200
National Bank of India	87,200	250	125	6 do.	115
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	495

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	3,948	2,000	all	25	955
Fort Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	675
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	215 xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee...	300	2,000	1,100	150 do.	845
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	670
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,300	32 p.a.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	730
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	40 p.a.	4.0
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do.	230
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do.	73
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,500	all	120 do	500
Dhollers P. and G. Co..	600	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100 do	700 xd.
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,250	25	1,303
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	35 do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	340
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	3,125	400	350	25 do	345
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	419
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	50 do	439
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	67½ do	445
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,025
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	630

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

The late abnormal state of the market still continues, great ease existing in the bazaar at 3 to 4 per cent. under the Bank's terms, whilst in European circles money is decidedly tight. The process of the two markets finding the same level is progressing much more slowly than usual. This week's Bank of Bengal return is an unfavourable one, and had it not been for the outside ease, it is very probable an increase in rates would have taken place to-day. As it is, there has been no change. The following are the leading changes in the account:—

	Lakhs.
Bills Discounted, increased	13¼
Private deposits, decreased	13¼
	26½
Loans and Credits, decreased	4½
Increase in public demand	22
Government Balances, decreased	3½
Total demand.....	25½

—almost exactly balanced by a decrease of 25½ lakhs in the cash, which stands as at 46½ per cent. of the liabilities.

The average rate obtained for Council bills in London yesterday was 1.8 11-16 on both presidencies, an advance of about a half per cent. on the last "allotment" 17½ lakhs as usual, finishing the drawings for current financial year, and giving a total of rather over 14 crores during that period.

Next week and onwards, the amount off-red will be 26½ lakhs, should Government adhere to its recently published programme.

The Chartered Bank of India has just declared a dividend for the last half year of 1876, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, besides adding £65,000 to the reserve fund, thus showing the net profit for that period to have been on the very high scale of 24 per cent. per annum. There can be no doubt those violent fluctuations in exchange give grand opportunities to bankers for making money, and the other reports, soon expected, are likely to be also very favourable.

The course of the silver market for the past week has not been such as to throw much light on its actual position; the tendency has been rather upward, but that apparently under the influence of the Indian exchanges, which at the moment seem to guide the market in Europe. Looking at the prospective future of Indo European trade, it is probable that considerable quantities of bullion will be required for some time to come, to pay for the balances of exports from this side, in excess of imports. The important items of piece-goods and metals are in a very dull condition; not only are prices bad, but sales are difficult to effect, whilst Indian produce will almost certainly be going forward in large quantities and at high prices. Accounts from Europe are healthy, and already arrangements are being made for shipments of wheat, seeds, &c., on a large scale, political appearances in Europe pointing also to a continuance of this business in unusual proportions. The rice crop in Burmah, although large, will be dear, and require a large amount of money to move, prices being so high; Bombay, after all, does not appear to be so much over-supplied with money for its cotton crop, and the China season will shortly be coming on, demanding its share of silver. The Secretary of State's sales may be some three or four crores less than last, so that taking a wide view of the question, it seems almost certain that the East will be able to absorb any moderate surplus of the metal that may be brought to market, without letting the price go down to anything like the level it did last year. Temporary fluctuations there will no doubt be, but from an Indian point of view, a rise in price seems more probable than any further decline, bar any immense supplies coming out, of which in the meantime there is no suspicion here.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has recovered, but its course has been most uncertain from day to day, or rather from hour to hour; the tone of the Market has been very sensitive and difficult to judge of, bolling the most experienced. From the closing rate of last mail, 1-8⅛, the rate for six months' sight Bank bills, advanced to 1-9 strong, followed by a sudden relapse to 1-8⅜, again recovering equally suddenly and without apparent cause to 1-8 15/16. To-day there has been a little flatness, and at the close 1-8⅜ was the best rate offering. Telegraphic transfer has been sold at 8-1 9/16 and 1-8 11/16, and to-day again at 1-8 9/16, the business altogether being on a more moderate scale than last week. A fairly amount of credits has been on the market, the price ranging from 1-9½ to 1-9 private buyers. Document bills are scarce for ready delivery, but a good amount of forward business has been put through at rates varying from 1-9½ up to 1 9½, and back again to the opening price. The closing rates are:

Bank Telegraphic Transfer ...	1-8 9 16.
Bank Bills, on demand ...	1-8⅝.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1-8½.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1-8⅜.
Credits and Discountable Private Paper, 6 months' sight...	1 9 to 1 9 1/16.
Document Bills do. ...	1-9½.

France.—Rates close at f.2-21½ for three months' sight, and f.2-23 six months' sight documents.

Bombay.—Last business in sixty-day sight Bank bills was negotiated at 1-40 discount, which remains the quotation.

Madras.—The turn is rather in favour of sellers, private paper standing at 1-2 0 discount for thirty days' sight and at 1-12-0 for sixty days'.

Mauritius is also slightly easier, 7 per cent. discount being quoted for six days' sight.

China.—Nothing doing, the rate is nominally 222, as before.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The tone of the market is slightly better, but there is still a great want of activity, and there are general complaints of want of business. Prospects generally are favourable, but the long continuance of comparatively dear money has quite damped speculation, and there is no important demand for investment. Dividends have been declared in the following Tea Companies:—

Barkola.....	5	p. ct.,	making for the year	10	p. ct.
Hoolongoorie	2	,,	,,	10	,,
Central Terai	2	,,	,,	2	,,
Chandvpore	10	,,	,,	18	,,
Amicable	10	,,	,,	15	,,
Kangra Valley ...	5	,,	,,	10	,,
Holta	4	,,	,,	10	,,
Kalacherra.....	4	,,	,,	10	,,
Adulpore Terai...	9	,,	,,	9	,,
Bisnauth.....	5	,,	,,	15	,,

Government Securities are rather better again, but the demand is not very extensive or regular; the market has had turns of flatness, but, on the whole, prices have made some way, particularly for the 5½ per cent. stock, for which the prospects of redemption are not so clear as they were a little time back. Sales have been made as under:

4 per cents., 97-8, 10, 10, 10, 12, 12, 14, 8, 6.
5½ per cents., 101-6, 8, 10, 12, 12, 12, 12, 14.

Closing quotations are flat as under:

4 per cents	97⅛
5½ per cents.....	101⅜

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Stock has been sold at 250.

Bank Shares.—Bengal's have not further receded, but are quiet with a moderate business doing at previous prices of 690 to 687½. National's are in good demand, and have brought from 113 to 116, owing to prospects of a good dividend almost immediately.

Tea Shares are regained firmness, but the demand is not very widely spread. Central Cachar's are wanted, and business has taken place at from 167 to 170. A slight advance is shown in the following sales also:—Singell 168 to 110, Chandypore 735 to 737½, Cachella 166, Holta 97, Durrung 78, Bisnauth 415, and Lower Assam 350. Goods have brought 93 to 95, and Sirkar 139 and 140, the latter at a slight decline, but Hoolungoorie's have gone so low as 91 ex-dividend. Kalacherra's have brought 110 and Monacherra 80.

Spinning Mill Shares are rather more favourably viewed, but all that can be said of prices is that they are somewhat steadier. The following business is reported:—Jute Stocks:—Barnagore 70, Howrah 85, Oriental 52, and Calcutta 75. Cotton Stocks are strong: sales of Bowreah at 93 and 94, Dunbar 80, Goosery 230 to 235, and Bengal 1,150.

Coal Shares little asked for: Bengals have brought 1,250.

Miscellaneous Shares mostly neglected; Landing and Shipping are however asked for, and have been taken at 72 to 74.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE S. S. OBRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE HALL LINE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL sailed on Wednesday afternoon for Liverpool with the following additional passengers:—Captain Phibb, Mrs. Phibb, two children and ayah.

THE S. S. MEDINA, 523 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (March 18th), via Hodeida, Aden and Muscalla, with a general cargo, and six first class passengers, three second class, and two hundred and fifty pilgrims.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. C. C. Gore, infant and three servants, one Asst. Apothecary and his wife, and three children, and ninety-seven deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. MALWA, 1,777 tons, Captain P. S. Tomlin, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Aden, Suez and Brindisi, sailed for the English mails and the following cargo:—596 packages piece goods, 8 boxes specie, 1,057 boxes silver, 8 boxes gold coins, 2 boxes gold thread, 67 bales twist, 20 packages copper, 37 boxes beads, 22 packages brass, 15 boxes colour and paints, 1 box silver coins, 21 boxes saffron, 700 bags pumice, 5 packages gum, 2 packages ivory, and several packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Medina(s)	Russell	Jeddah. Mar 18.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee. Apr 2.
	Lady Lysgar	Hughes	Cardiff, Dec 1.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Apelles(s)	Blackstone ...	Liverpool.
	Glamorgeshire ..	Rickes	Dunkirk.
	Childwall Hall (s)	Pregarthen ...	Liverpool.
	Umballa (s)	Turner	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Siam, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Vingorla, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Menzaleh to Dunkirk.
Ship Prince Frederick, to Liverpool.
Ship City of Dunedin, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
1 Peshwur (s)..... White..... Southampton, Feb 22.
Prince Patrick..... Peterkin .... Liverpool, Nov 20.

April. DEPARTURES.
1 Precursour (s)..... ....
Rialto ....
Duntrune ....
Sydney Eggers ....
Palawan ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Peshawur—Mr A F rquhar, Mr Jackson, Mr D Bell, Mr Whale, Mr and Mrs Percy, Miss Fitzgerald, Mr Mitra, Mr R Whitham, Mr J Georg., Mr G W Laurie, Mr R Scott, Mr W Crawley, Capt and Mrs Taylor, Mr Westland, Mr J Leonard, Mr Woollett, Mr E Peel, Mr Simonds, Mrs Sillery, 3 children and ayah, Dr Anderson, Mr Landale, Mr P Phillips and man servant, Col Ellis and man servant, Mr and Mrs Whitby and 3 children, Mr Robinson, Mr Daniell, and Major Silliery.

MADRAS.

April. ARRIVALS.
1 Copenhagen .... Pooree.
Fenella Sims..... ..... Coconada.
2 Suffolk .... Point de Galle.
Trafalgar (s) .... Calcutta.

April. DEPARTURES.
1 Witch .... Coast.
Nebeda (s) .... Ca cutta.
Rajpootana (s)..... ..... Bombay.
2 Vixen (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Chyebassa (s)..... ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zante s—5 casks paint, Jewsbhoy Hajetoola; 5 packages earthenware, and 1 package earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Rinaldo s—8 packs ea hardware, Noorbhoy Coondabhoy.
Valli Manick s—499 bund es sheet iron, Tyebali Essoofally.
Childwall Hall s—23 casks roll sulphur, Kikabhoy Hoosenbund; 425 bundles na l rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 11 casks hosewire, R L Southern and Co; 3,824 bars and 169 bundles iron, vari ous, Dhurumsey.
Mangalore s—2 ba es wall paper, Tyebally Surufally and Co.
Tuscany s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Parsee s—4 cases candles, Hajee Easeali Fazul.
Tuscanya—25 cases gingerwine, 25 cases rum and 30 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Siam s—1,727 plates spelter, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 14 bundles copper bolts, R L Southern and Co; 250 cases candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 75 cases gin and 25 cases whiskey, Merwanjee Cowerjee and Co.,
Athole s—30 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Suez s—13 cases portwine and 4 cases sherry, Jewanjee Eduljee's son.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—90 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precursour s—10 cases brandy, C Jouseville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aldergrove—52 bales cotton, Dhanee Bhimjee; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5-2 bales cotton W. Nicol and Co.
Khyber s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 561 cwts coir yarn, M Coje Jaihan Co.
Tythonia—194 bales cotton, Ven chund Joetta; 250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 44 b les cotton, Cooverum Muncharam; 200 cwts. coir yarn, Dyal hand Mulookchund; 127 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Rinaldo s—80 b les wool, Jewraz Dinjee; 70 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 30 bales cotton, Lucsmedas Khimjee and Co; 10 bales cotton, Ker richand Bheandas; 18 bales cotton waste, Currumchu d Premchand; 200 bags myroballams, Joseph Soarez; 66 bales cotton, C overjee Lallubhai.
Newark—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 sales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Wickham s—38 bales wool, Tre mjee Jewandass; 100 bales cotton, Jan ha Hurrida s; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 34 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal; 103 bales cotton, Kevuldass Treemundass.
Oriffame, 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjewandass.
Europa s—16 bales cotton, E. Harwood's 600 bales cotton, A. Blaschecck and Co; 400 bal s cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 2,000 cwts. wheat Killick, Nixon and Co.
Oriffame—10 bales cotton, Ronchordass Vurjewandass; 500 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Naples s—22,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
G. C. Sverdrup s—8 boxes bloodstone, Rehemoobhoy Mahomed; 10? cwts. coffee, C. A. L. S P. Ally Po lay; 8 cases myrobolb, Dyalchand Mooltanchund; 8 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Ibhoolas and Co.
Stag s—73 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Mirzapore s—70 cwts cardamoms, Kumma Ramjee; 78 cases olibanum, Cowasjee Cursetjee; 81 cases chinaroum, and 11 cases mother of pearl shells and 42 bags nux omica, Rozubally Allyrus; 2 cases benjamin, 82 pack ges guttpurcha, 133 packages dry ginger, 2 packages silk, 71 bales hides and 12, bun les horns, P. and O. S. N. Co; 12 bales hides Janmahomed Remtoola; 22 bales hides, Haji Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 13 bales skins, Kassum Essa and Co; 17 cases shawls, Juvrimull Dulookroy; 21 cases sheillac, and 9 bales carpets, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nuphar—160 bales cotton Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Viol—200 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton Nuss rvanjee Manockjee and Co.
Fluellin—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Zephyrus, 4,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Professor Mohon,—6,0 0 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
Hannibal—18,0,0 cwts. linseed, Wa lace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

General Damville—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 128 cwts. Bhoms, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Stramsoy s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Minerva s—12 bales hemp and 122 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co; 4.0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Menzalleh s—3,500 cwts rapeseed and 27,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pollnce s—300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 400 bales cotton, E Spinner and; 95 cwts coffee, A Blaschecck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Emma Lawson s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Pollnce s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Siam s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton A Blaschecck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—270 bales cotton, Nopchund Nowrungroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa, s—6 5 bags copiate, Eram Noordin and Co; 994 bags mordate, Currimbhoy Ebram; 80 case sharifdas, Rajeebhoy Laljee; 15 ra kage covers, A laruhia Khakee; 9 packages raisins, Fazulla Khakee; 24 packages byabolic, Duttoobhoy Doss; 13 packages byabolic, 100 cats sandalwood, and 9 bales twist, S N Talatee; 631 packages raisins, Eram Hossein; 14 packages wax, P O Quadros.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, April 4th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29"573
Temperature of the Air.....	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·3
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	75·2
General Direction of wind.....NW, ENE, ESE, E, W, WNW, W, WNW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	181.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1269 Burmese (s), Luck—Ralli Brothers.
1368 J. C. Stevens n (s), Clark—Rite ie, Steuart & Co.
1777 Malwa (s) Tomlin—Mails, 29th April.
2090 Mirzapore s, Parish—Mails, 9th April.
1035 Stag (s), Biff—Killick, Nix n & Co.

FOR LONDON.

1473 Naples (s), Eston—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1724 Europa s, Anderson—W and A Graham and Co.
1665 Marsis (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & C.
1283 Rosaline s, Newman—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1074 Standard (s), Scott—McCulloch, Bevts & Co.
1124 Whickham (s), Rr wn—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
1?22 Zante s, Shilston—W Nicol and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR HAVRE.

3111 William Douglas, Doug l s—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1271 Allergrove, Fullerton—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd—McCul och, Bevts & Co.
1711 Khor ouse, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1003 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1418 Oriflamme, Hawes—E Bates & Co.
1696 Prince Frederick, Clause, Wallace & Co.
1152 Tythonia, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1785 City of Dunedin, Kilcoun—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Centennial, Bears—Farnham & Co.
1278 Flying Brown—Farnham & Co.
1599 General Danville, Farnes, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1019 John Clark, Pendleton—Far ham & Co.
1499 Stormway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM or CONTINENT.

1?90 Abergavan, Davies—Wallace & Co.
1199 Cape Comorin, Haswell—Ralli Brothers.
1898 Clydedale, Hafflld—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1386 Carthemaine Williams—Wallace & Co.
1686 Dunsblair, Lunster—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1186 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.
494 Loochoo, embe—Wallace & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

1025 Minerva(ss), Moughan—T Sifried & Co.

FOR TRIESTE &c.

1646 Polluce s, Roquisin.

FOR TRIESTE.

636 Emma Lawson (s), Whitlev H. Clason & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1847 Windsotan, Holmes—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1388 Royal Soverign, Skirk—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR FAL MOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Pitchie, Steuart & Co.
1239 Bryony, Wood—Ralli Brothers.
629 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

404 Epiegle, Rundle.
202 Raven, Marshall—Hajee Adam Sa ick.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1423 City of Liverpool, Whitford.

FOR PORT SAID.

731 Nuphar (s), Wallace—Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1018 Good Hope (s), Johnson—W Nicol and Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Finlay Scott & Co.
1064 Petersburgh s, Barnestone—W & A Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1290 Ardenclutha, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1095 Bengal, s, Waber—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

1871 Siam s, Hazelwood—Mails, 16th April.

FOR HONGKONG.

1119 Orissa (s), Coleman—P. and O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1184 Arvoni, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1108 Professor Mohn, Lamp—James Mackintosh & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.
595 Viola, Roe—Killick, Nixon & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1668 Cells, Holmes Liverpool Left Suez Canal March 17.
1666 Cells s, Holmes—Ewart, Latham and Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1206 Lady Lysgar, Hughes.
309 Marie Alfred, Clero—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
548 Mula s, Doort.
1159 Marathon, Jones.
623 Medina (s), Russell.
1?24 Rajpoot, Andrew.
1197 Rosend Castle, Turpin Shields Left Suez Canal Mar. 15.
1126 Rosend Castle s, Twinie—Finlay, Muir and Co.
7 5 Steinacre, Lindale—Cardiff Left Suez Canal March 15,
205 Stirlingshire s, Lindale—The Captain.
1921 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co,
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—Killick Nixon & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
4173 Euphrates, Cuming. (Troopship).
1081 Daphne (s), 5, Evans—(In Dock.)
300 Hoch Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere Guthrie.
1?98 Spartan, Tracy.
2?03 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Richardson, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on furlough.

APRIL 3.

Russell, Lieut Col. Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Dun, Col. Madras 6th Infant y, on leave, from Galle.
Eteson, Surg Major, Bengal Staff, on furlough, from Roorkee.

APRIL 4.

Hammond, Vet Surg. Bengal Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.
Ormond, Capt. Bengal 15th, Pioneers, on leave, from Allahabad.
Bird, Major, Madras 1st P Cavalry, on medi cert, from England.
Elmhurst, Staff Capt, Madras 9th Regt. from leave, from England.
Foord, Col, Madras R E, from furlough from England.
Hughes, Col, Bengal 63rd Regt, on leave, from England.
Phibbs, Capt, Bengal 5th Inft. on leave, from Mooltan.
Mcdonald, Major Genl, Bengal Di Staff, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Coulson, Capt. Bengal 2-95th R gt, on duty, from Rawul Pindee.
Thompson, Col, Bengal 9th Regt N I, from leave, from Khandalla.
Lockyer, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from England.
Mur iman, Bi Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Deccan.

APRIL 5.

Parr, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty.
Oo ell, Capt, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Fo bes, Maj r Genl, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Beazley, Major, Bombay A A General N D, on duty, from Bhooj.
Beresford, Lieut Col, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Sealkote.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 3.

Dun, Col, Madras 6th Infantry, from leave, to Ellichpur.
Richardson, Surg Major, Bengal M D, on furlough, to England.
Daniell, Lieut, Bombay R A, to join, to Deesa.
Vincent, Major, Bombay Staff Hussars, on leave, to Matheran.
Hughes, Lieut Col, Bengal 63rd Regt, on l ave, to Mean Meer.
Foord, Col, Madras R E, from leave to Madras.
Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, from l ave, to Baroda.
Phibbs, Capt, Bengal 5th Regt, on leave, to England.
Simpson, Surg, from Bombay I M D, from furlough, to Bhoy.
Madden, C pt, Beng al Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Gore, Bt Major, Bom bay 33rd Regt, to rejoin, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 4th April, 1877.

The Gen in Ch is pleased to make the following appointments:—
1st Regt Gren rs N I—Col R J Thorp 2 d in Comd, 28 h N I, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lt Col Williams, retired.
5th Rest N I—Lt Col A A Les Vaux, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as C mdt vice C l Rowe, on furlough.
15th Rest N I—Maj A Ulterson, Wing Comdr, to be 2nd in Comd, and Maj J Barns, S C, to be Wing Comdr.
17th Regt N I—Maj H Yeadon Wing Comdr to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Maj John Jacob, S C, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in succession to Lt Col Flower, Offg Comdt.
20th Regt N I—Lt Col W H Blowers, Offg 2nd in Comd, vice Col Rice, is retired.
28th Rest N I—Lt Col T R Nimmo, Offg 2nd Comd, to be 2nd in Comd and Lt Col W H Newport Offg Wing Comdr, to be Wing Comdr, vice Col Throp.
The unde mentioned

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

H. R. H. the Princess of Wales has started for the Mediterranean and will be followed by the Prince on Tuesday next.

General Alexander Edwards has been appointed Colonel of the 2nd Regiment (Queen's Royals).

The *Semi-Official Provincial Correspondenz* of Berlin states that Prince Bismarck will be relieved of the direction of the foreign and internal affairs of the Empire.

The Indian troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth to-day from Bombay.

WASHINGTON, 4TH APRIL.

President Hayes has issued orders for the withdrawal of the troops from the Carolina State House.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, 4TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Patna left here to-day, bound to the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 4TH APRIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's S. S. Gwalior, with the outward London Mails of 23rd March, left here for Bombay at 6 P. M. to-day.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera ..... 6 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅛

Bar Silver ..... 53½.

Arrivals—Lord Elgin from Sicily.

Departure—Batavia.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH APRIL, 9.15 A M.

Mail steamer Tanjore, from Bombay, arrived.

LINE REPORTS.—5TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line righ to Pera. Persian line right to London.

MESSRS. REMINGTON & Co. have sent round a circular to the shareholders of the Colaba Company offering to resign the office of Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company.

MR. THOMAS ORMISTON, Chief Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, has resigned his appointment and goes to England at the end of this month as Consulting Engineer to the Trust on a salary of £1,250 a year, with a guarantee of his expenses and an honorarium of £500 for each visit he may be required to make to Bombay in future years. His brother, Mr. George Ormiston, succeeds him as Resident Chief Engineer.

THE *Times of India* has wholly misunderstood what Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee said at the Corporation meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Sorabjee did not correct a previous speaker by saying that the Corporation was only attempting to relieve the sick and not to feed the poor. On the contrary, he expressed grave doubts as to the lawfulness of the action taken by the Municipal authorities in filling the camp on the Flats with people most of whom are not sick; and he maintained that the Corporation was not justified in spending any money at all on the refugees, except as a sanitary measure.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy passed through Allahabad on Tuesday last on his way to Lucknow.

THE quantity of wheat shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external and foreign Indian Ports during the month of February 1877, amounted to 85,227 cwts., valued at Rs. 3,76,774.

WE understand that at the request of Sir Richard Temple the Governments of India and Bombay have placed the services of Surgeon Geo. Waters, of the Poona Horse, temporarily at his Honour's disposal. At present Dr. Waters is officiating as medical officer on Sir Richard's staff.

COLONEL DRUMMOND, R.E., Deputy Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, goes home on furlough by the steamer of the 5th from Calcutta. Captain Kellow Pye, if well enough, will accompany him. Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., is, it is said, to officiate for Colonel Drummond.

THE Admiralty have intimated to the Chief-Engineer of the Serapis, Mr. Shearman, that their Lordships are highly pleased with the evident care taken of the machinery of this ship, which sailed over 12,000 miles with the Prince of Wales, and on her return required no repairs to either engines or boilers.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Colonel MacGregor, C.S.I., and Captain Lockwood, who have now arrived in English territory, and on March 26 were at Jacobabad, travelled up from Gwadar, past Panjgoor almost to Seistan, and then turning eastward entered India—Captain Lockwood by the Bolan, Colonel MacGregor through the Moolah Pass.

THE forthcoming scheme for Army promotion and retirement will (says *Vanity Fair*) be completed within a month, and will then be submitted to Parliament. The original idea was to embody it in a Royal Warrant before submitting it to Parliament, but that intention has now been abandoned, and the House of Commons will be allowed full opportunity of criticising it.

MAJOR W. CRAWFORD, of the 6th Royal Regt., who commanded the wing of that corps at the Delhi Assemblage, died at Bombay on the 26th March. He was on his way home on sick leave. If the step goes in the regiment, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says that Brevet Major Austin and Captain Morton, the popular Private Secretary to Sir Henry Davies, will obtain promotion.

THE recovery of Sir Neville Chamberlain from the effects of his recent severe illness being less rapid than the doctors expected, His Excellency has been urged to proceed at once to the Nilgiris, and he now intends, the *Madras Mail* tells us, leaving Madras for Ootacamund on the 14th instant. He will be accompanied by the Adjutant General, the Quarter-master General, and the rest of the head-quarters staff.

THE English public seem determined to emulate the barbaric sports of the Native Courts of India. On the afternoon of the Boat Race there was to be a grand tug-of-war in this wise at Lillie Bridge. The four best teams of twelve men each in the previous contests were to tug for prizes "against one of the largest elephants in England." If he only meant business we should back the elephant.

THE *World* says:—"While the Government is being roasted about recalling Captain Burnaby from Central Asia, the gallant traveller is being frozen in the Little Caucasus. Writing from Erzeroum on the 8th February, he says, 'This place is close to the Garden of Eden. The thermometer is about Zero. If the weather was like this at the Creation, Adam and Eve must have found it uncommon cold in fig-leaves.'"

WHY does not somebody about the household of the Prince of Wales, asks the *Tatler*, suggest that Monday in Passion Week is not quite the most appropriate day for a ball at Marlborough House? There never was a time when the fasts and festivals of the Church of England were more strictly observed than the present, and the selection of such a day looks almost like an intentional insult to the religion of not a few of those who have been honoured with invitations.

A NUMBER of the educated inhabitants of Lahore have presented a memorial to the Viceroy against the proposed abolition of the Delhi College. One of the reasons assigned is hardly complimentary, says the *Englishman*, to the residents of Delhi, but it shows what educated natives expect our educational institutions to effect. The memorialists desire His Excellency to bear in mind that the absence of the College "will remove all counteracting influences over the conservative and bigoted elements ever present at Delhi." Surely they must have forgotten that Lord Lytton is himself a conservative, or Oriental politeness is becoming a thing of the past at Lahore.

NOTICE has been published that the Prince of Wales' Tour in India, by Dr. W. H. Russell, was to have been ready on the 20th ultimo at the selling price, as originally announced, of 42s. The publishers have determined to adhere to the above price in order to keep faith with the many subscribers who have already sent in their orders, but owing to the fact that the volume will contain more illustrations and nearly 200 pages more of text than was originally contemplated, they find it necessary to announce that, on and after the 2nd of April, the price will be raised to 52s. 6d. A large-paper edition, royal quarto, hand-omely bound in cloth extra, is to be ready shortly.

THE Maharaja of Durbungha's shooting party this year seems to have been as much a success as ever, we learn from a Calcutta paper. The bag for an outing of eleven days includes 6 tigers, 151 deer, 110 pigs, and 18 wild buffaloes, not to mention partridges, duck, teal, and florican. The battue would appear to have been on a large scale. At least we hear of some ninety elephants in line. Our municipal chairman, Captain Gambier, Colonel Morley, and Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers were of the party, of which we are told that Major Money, the manager of the Durbhungah States, was the moving spirit. Mr. Shillingford, the well-known planter and *shikaree*, was captain, and directed the beats.

THE spiritualists seem to have got into the clocks on the Railway in the Punjab. The Lahore paper says:—"For some time past the mysterious variation of the clocks on the Punjab Northern State Railway has been a source of anxiety to travellers, and terror to the officials responsible for the punctuality of the trains. However excellent the clocks, and however accurately set, they somehow all agreed to differ as fast as they were regulated. On being securely locked, they would be found stopped. On being left open the hands waltzed about as they pleased, always, however, within a playful ten minutes of the true time. The native watchmaker went mad and cut his throat at Jhelum last week. The European officials are not going to follow his example just yet, till they see whether the forthcoming accident will be anything serious. They may then consider whether they had better do so or apply for promotion."

THE *Manchester Examiner's* London correspondent mentions a report that the authorities of the Post Office have resolved to abandon to a large extent the employment of young women in the telegraph department, and the persons recently appointed to the staff have all been young men. The reason given for this step is that the women cannot be employed during the night. The Warrington correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—"An experiment has been made at Warrington by the North-Western Railway Company with regard to the employment of young ladies as booking clerks, but the result has been such, after an experience of eight months, that the Company has given them their *congé*, and replaced them with clerks of the sterner sex. It is rumoured that the ladies who acted as ticket distributors discharged their duties so gracefully and so agreeably to the passengers that frequently the patience of the guards was tested somewhat severely, as through the conversations at the booking-office window the trains were not unfrequently delayed."

ADVICES which reach *Vanity Fair* from various sources seem to indicate that, if Russia really intends any military operations against Turkey, she will choose for her field the provinces in Asiatic Turkey; and that for some time past secret negotiations have been carried on with the Persian Sovereign, the nature of which are said to be not so much a desire for active co-operation. Without such aid Russia would find a march on Turkey no very light undertaking. Armenia is not the sort of country that any General would like to march through. There are few parts of Europe which could be more easily defended by a few hundred men against overwhelming forces. We are also assured that inquires have been made in Belgium for 100,000 chassepots, and that these inquiries come from Persian sources. The Shah, if he does not altogether ignore the records of history, can have very little confidence in any treaty with Russia. The past history of Persia is one long list of promises made and broken; protestations of the most ardent friendship turned at a moment's notice into declarations of war and ruin. The natural friend and protector of Persia should be the British Government; but there is perhaps no Power to which English diplomatists have seemed to pay less attention. With Persia and Armenia firmly united, a resistance might be made to any efforts on the part of Russia.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Times*, writing on the projected line from Goa to Bellary, says:—"The pity of the new project is, that Goa is situate in foreign territory. The Portuguese in India are not an enterprising race, and we don't expect much of them even when a railway connects their settlement with all Southern India. Their country is the worst governed and the worst regulated of all the States, native or other, in Hindoostan. Gangs of brigands roam unchecked through Portuguese territory, and the Governor appears to be much too well devoted to cards and cigarettes to trouble itself with the abolition of those bands. *Dolce far niente* is the rule of Goa Government, not *fortiter in re*, and it is to be regretted that nothing better came of the Portuguese Governor's visit to Delhi than compliments, because the occasion was perhaps not unsuitable one for Lord Lytton to bid a price in hard cash for this sole remaining settlement of Portuguese in England's Indian Empire. It is difficult not to think that the king of Portugal would be willing enough to sell it. As Goa at present is, His Portuguese Majesty must find the settlement rather a trouble than a profit to him, and the place would certainly be a pearl of some price to us, if it can be made, by means of a railway, the seaport for the exports of a very considerable portion of Southern India. Goa, in British hands, might fairly hope to enjoy such a revival of her ancient commerce as she now little dreams of, but time alone can show whether any good can come out of her under Portuguese Government, even though our Indian capitalists run a railway into the town that will tap many thousand square miles of British country."

WE take the following paragraph from a letter to the *Englishman*, dated Rangoon, March 20:—"The Shans, who, I am glad to say, are increasing in the province, are perhaps next to the Chinese the most indefatigable traders in the world. I came across two this week who had travelled overland from Moulmein to Bangkok, and thence for about a month's journey into Annam, where they met French officials. The names of the places they went to were most uncouth in sound as they gave them in Siamese or Cochin Chinese. Their object in proceeding thus far was to buy elephants, and they informed me that for Rs. 1,250 they purchased three female elephants. As a good female elephant is worth Rs. 1,200 to Rs 1,500 in the timber yards of Moulmein or Rangoon, it may be supposed that this journey was a profitable one; but I regret to say that these Shans' enterprise did not meet with the success it deserved, as one of the elephants died in the long overland journey to Moulmein, and another soon after its arrival, leaving them with only one, which was sold for Rs. 1,100. They thus lost pecuniarily by the transaction, but must have gained a good deal of geographical knowledge, which, if they knew the English language, would form an interesting book of travels. Considering that officers are sometimes deputed from Bengal and Madras to purchase elephants in Burma, it might be as well if the Government of India were to address Her Majesty's Consul in Bangkok regarding the prices of these useful animals on the Siam and Annam frontier. If they could be procured there at half the prices prevailing in this province, there is no reason why the wants of the Indian Government should not be supplied in Siam, whose kings have shown themselves singularly friendly to us ever since Sir John Bowring's first visit, which, I think, took place about the time of the Burmese war."

THE following announcement is not, as might be supposed, a page written by Lord Beaconsfield for a new edition of *Coningsby* but a *bona fide* advertisement in *Vanity Fair*:—

THE TOURNAMENT CLUB.

THIS CLUB HAS BEEN FORMED, UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,

FOR THE REVIVAL OF CHIVALRIC SPORTS.

BY A NUMBER OF LADIES, NOBLEMEN, AND GENTLEMEN.

MEETINGS will be held from time to time in the Club grounds, which will be situated within easy driving distance of London, where Tilting at the Ring, Tournaments, and Falconry will form the chief features; and Prizes will be awarded by a "Queen of Beauty," who will preside.

No person who is not a Member of the Club will be permitted to take an active part in any of the Sports; but each Member may introduce a friend to witness the Tournaments, &c.

Garden Parties, Afternoon Dances, and other amusements will also be given to the Members of the Club; and another house will be established in town, situated in close proximity to the Park, where tea will be supplied to the ladies in the drawing-room from three to half-past six o'clock during the Season.

The whole of the affairs of the Club will be managed by a Committee appointed for the purpose, who will also arrange the dates of the Meetings.

The Annual Subscription is fixed at Ten Guineas; and an Entrance Fee will be charged for the present.

A List of the Patrons and Patronesses of the Club will shortly be published.

Foreigners of rank and distinction will be eligible as Honorary Members, and will be elected by ballot.

Gentlemen who wish to join are requested to write to the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament Club 7, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, for the Forms of Application. Ladies are also requested to forward their names either to one of the Members of the "Ladies Committee," or to the Hon. Secretary direct, who will submit the names to the Committee for approval.

The following ladies are among those who form the "Ladies Committee":—

Lady DIANA HUDDLESTON, 43, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
Lady FLORENCE DIXIE, Melton Mowbray.
Mrs. HENRY UPPENHEIM, 17, Park Lane, W.
Madame de MORIETTA, 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
Mrs. FRANK MORRISON, 8, Cromwell Houses, S.W.
Mrs. HERBERT STEPNEY, Hill Street House, Rutland Gate, S.W.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14TH MARCH.

THE health of Sultan Abdul Hamid has been made the subject of numerous comments, both in the English and French press of late. It may, therefore, be interesting to your Indian readers to know the result of careful enquiries I have made; and which all tend to show that the Caliph is still in the possession of the powers, both physical and mental, which Providence bestowed on him. I believe the reports of the Sultan's madness to have first been put into circulation by influences adverse to this country, and then to have been greedily swallowed and propagated by the "specials" of the European journals in Constantinople. Of late the Turkish troubles had entered into a more prosaic phase, and sensational incidents were wanting; a slight indisposition, therefore, of the Sultan, his consequent retirement from public view for a time, and the endeavours of his brother-in-law, Mahmoud Damad Pasha, to possess himself of the chief power, provided fit materials upon which lively imaginations might enlarge at pleasure. The *Times'* correspondent—styled by another leading London paper "Ignatieff's own correspondent"—was the first to telegraph the news to London, which, returning to Constantinople, caused much surprise and uneasiness. The good folk here are still simple enough to believe that whatever appears in print must be true. The story was accepted as a fact, and the local imagination having been set at work, there was soon a whole chain of evidence created, and a number of stories invented, to show that Abdul Hamid had hopelessly gone out of his mind. He was described by some as a prey to perpetual terror; a revolver in one hand and a bell in the other to summon his attendants to his assistance in case of need; others as having given himself up to the worst of Oriental indulgences. His troops on the Bosphorus, his dejected appearance on Fridays when going to mosque, and the isolation in which he lived, formed so many links to the chain, which were carefully taken up, put together and again sent back to the European journals to supply food for the morbid appetite of the day. The Sultan, as well as his brothers and sisters, have inherited a delicate constitution from their father, Abdul Medjid. Since his accession to the throne, a brother and a sister younger than himself have died of consumption, and a person intimately acquainted with Palace life tells me that Abdul Hamid is so conscious of the family delicacy of health that he takes special care of his own. He leads a quiet and regular life, eschews wine and spirits, and has not availed himself of the liberal allowance of wives granted to Ottoman sovereigns, beyond the modest number of four. His intellectual capacities are not large, and he lacks experience, but he is willing to learn, and anxious to do well by his subjects. He never signs a paper without having first carefully read it; and he likes to have frequent intercourse with his ministers, with a view to make himself acquainted with the working of each department. He is generally to be seen in the Imperial study, from ten to noon, reading and revising papers sent from the Porte. His ministers come to him in the afternoon, and frequently they are invited to dine at the Palace and spend the evening with his Majesty, discussing on public affairs. He was much interested a few days ago, it is said, when he had with a Pasha, lately named Governor General of one of the disturbed districts, and who pointed out to him the causes which made it so difficult for the best intentioned Governor, to combat successfully with the abuses existing in the provincial administration. Abdul Hamid listened with great attention, made suggestions and remarks in the course of the conversation, showing no default either in his judgment or common sense, and finally requested the Pasha to communicate frequently with him direct regarding his progress towards reform. Besides the Turkish troupe of pantomime players, the Sultan has attached to the Palace an Italian gentleman, well-known here for his proficiency as a pianist and vocalist. This gentleman describes Abdul Hamid as of a shy disposition, but courteous and gentle in his ways. He has a great love for music both vocal and instrumental, and will sit for a whole evening listening to this gentleman's performance, in preference to the coarser attractions of the pantomime going on in another apartment for the delectation of the other members of the Imperial household. Such is the Sultan as he appears to his intimates; but the mysteries of the Palace are deep and the rival interests therein complicated, and Abdul Hamid is not known to the world as he is, but as his *entourage* choose to represent him. There are numerous influences at work, strong and subtle within the Palace; orders are issued and acts committed under the cloak of Imperial sanction of which the Sultan knows nothing, but of which he is made to bear the blame by the *vox populi*. Mahmoud Damad is the evil genius of the Palace at present; he holds no official appointment, but his close connection with the Sultan entitles him, according to Turkish custom, to constant and familiar intercourse with him. His power for good or for evil, therefore, is great, and as he belongs to the unregenerate class of ignorant, selfish, grasping and reform hating Turks, it is to be expected he will do his utmost to nullify the good endeavours of Abdul Hamid. When the Sultan was believed to have gone out of his mind, Mahmoud Damad was accused of having drugged him into imbecility. Mahmoud is the *bête noire* of the reform party, and is held in general detestation since he achieved the ruin of Midhat. Therefore it is that Edhem Pasha holds on, and is likely now to remain in office. Mahmoud is aware that he cannot so soon trifle with the temper of the people, or find a plausible pretext to remove Edhem which will satisfy Europe. We have accepted Edhem, because we believe in the sincerity of his patriotism, and the honesty of his endeavours in his replacement in the Grand Vizierat by a man of the old system, would be attended with serious risks to the public peace. Midhat's dismissal was so sudden that it stunned his party and gave it no time for concerted action. Now matters are different, and signs are not wanting to show that the Palace party will not be allowed to work its wicked will unchecked. Placards have been posted up in all the mosques, calling on the people to raise their voice against the misrule which they have borne so long, and telling them it is time to put an end to a state of things in which the governing class have no higher ideas of their duties than to intrigue for the advancement of self and the abasement of rivals. Finally, the Sultan is called upon to expel Mahmoud from the Palace and Redif Pasha, his ally, from the Ministry of War. The latter is the great stumbling block to the introduction of European officers into the Turkish army, and if the popular wish as regards him were carried out, Baker's prospects would look up, and his appointment to an important command would follow before long.

The Turkish official year commenced yesterday; it had been the day fixed for the first meeting of the new National Assembly, but many of the hon. members have long and difficult journeys to perform, through roadless swamps and over snow clad mountain ridges before reaching Constantinople. The delay in their arrival has prevented the ceremony from taking place at the appointed time. The Sultan will inaugurate in person the new Parliament, and then there will be many to bear witness to the falsehoods of the fantastic anecdotes, with which it has pleased the European journals to amuse their readers.

The Servian delegates, more fortunate than their Montenegrine colleagues, have left rejoicing on their journey, homewards. The peace negotiations with Montenegro do not run on such smooth ground as those with Servia. In this case there are three to please; Austria has a voice in the matter as well as Turkey and Montenegro. The latter makes its stand on an extension of its limits and pleads in support of its demands, that existence is not possible under present conditions. Hemmed in on either side by Turkey and Austria, the barren mountain ridges of Montenegro offer insufficient resources for the inhabitants. Prince Nicolas is therefore compelled by the poverty of his people to receive the yearly bounty of Russia and which of course binds him to her will. "Give me some pasture lands," asks the Prince, "for my flocks and cattle, and a seaport on the Adriatic to provision my people, and we shall be content and you will hear of us no more." "Listen to him," chimes in Austria, "grant his prayer as regards the lands, I will not interfere, but you will allow me to be the best judge as to which of your sea ports it will suit you and him, and *me* also, that he should have and as a friend you will take my advice." Turkey's answer to this is—"As Montenegro address me as a suppliant, I am willing to help in the work of charity, but seeing that it imports you as well as me that Montenegro should live at peace with its neighbours, it is but fair you should have your share of the charity. I will give the lands, you give the seaport; my seaboard on the Adriatic is as nothing compared to the extent of yours." And there the question sticks.

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THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please let me finish my comments on your article of the 20th ult. I will be as brief as possible.

You make the usual comparison between past and present officers, though evidently taking a keener delight in depreciating the latter than in extolling the former. But why thirty years ago should have been selected as the period at which the service began to degenerate, I cannot understand. A writer who should date it from the time when the new element of competition began to operate would have some logical ground to go on; but why say *thirty* years, unless because that is just about the limit beyond which the actual experience of people now living in India does not extend and cannot, therefore, so well check your statements. I must, however, do you the justice to say that you are not particular about your dates. In the "once upon a time" of nursery tales the members of the Civil Service were statesmen to whose "ability was due that policy which, while upholding the supremacy of English dominion, left free play to the development of native talent." I should like to know, by-the-bye, how the development of native talent has been restricted since, but let that pass. Lower down you tell us that for years before Wingate's time—that is, we will say, before 1847—the Revenue Department "blundered along blindfolded, reducing the ryot to despair and the country to ruin." Now I only want to come down from this vague talk about "time was" and "time is?" which better befits one's grandmother than a vigorous and influential writer like yourself, and I want to know *when* it was that the mass of district officers were statesmen in their cutcherries and knights of a modern Round Table everywhere else. When was it that "Astræa left the plains" and the rapine and lust of the Revenue Department began? For years previous to 1847 there were blundering blindfold, &c., so we must go farther back. Will 1820 suit you? Now I happen to have spent some pleasant hours with the tough old Englishmen of the past by the aid of their records, and I have learnt to respect many of them sincerely for the honesty, courage, and judgment with which they carried out the policy of a Walker and an Elphinstone. No one, however, would have been more surprised than themselves at the apotheosis into "able statesmen" which they have lately been made to undergo for the purpose of disparaging their successors. Assuming that 1820 may be within your golden age, let me just give a fact or two from that time to help us to a glimpse of what the government of the district officer really was as compared with what it really is. In 1818 or 1819 (I write from memory but guarantee essentials) the taluka in which I am now sitting was in the charge of Mr. A., who afterwards rose to a high position, and, no doubt, had capital stuff in him, but who at that time was a boy not long out from England. Government, I should add, having wanted a few months before to know how this young "statesman" was getting on in the language, the Collector made a report about him which may best be described as hopeful and not very much besides. In 1819 he sent in answers to various queries anent the people and the cultivation in his charge, concerning which I will make no remarks of my own but simply note that the Collector, while commending his "laudable attempt, &c.," thought it would be wiser for the writer's own sake not to forward to Government an exercise containing so many mistakes. Yet within a few days afterwards this youth—now First Assistant Collector—was deputed to take the sole management of a distant district, as inadequate to contain more than 50,000 people, very fertile, and abounding in intricate questions, many of which are to this day unsolved. No doubt his position was pleasant. I would much rather have been Mr. A. in 1820 than A. B in 1877. No doubt also that the possession of so much power soon developed in him all that was good or all that was bad according to the preponderance in his nature. But to suppose that his work required higher mental faculties than his successors betrays a want of practical knowledge which ill consists with the confidence with which you vituperate the modern civilian. The very fact that his power was so irresponsible made it the easier to wield, because, however many his errors, they never came to light unless they were very serious. His tent might have wanted mending, he might have ridden a country tattoo, he might even have engaged a pundit with impunity, for there was no *Bombay Gazette* to hold him up to scorn for doing so. Any popular discontent would have been overawed by the sight of the detachment of troops at his back. But, in truth, how could there have been a trace of discontent? The thousands of poor townspeople who found that, for the first time in their lives, they could carry home their little basket of greens or firewood without a handful being filched from it by law at every chowkey; the merchant who saw the octroi duty on his wares struck down at a blow from twenty per cent. to two-and-a-half; the cultivator who could now take his bullocks to plough in a distant field without having to prepare for a pitched battle with brigands—all these men were little disposed to make a grievance of every mistake of temper or judgment on the part of the saheb, hard though it might bear sometimes on individuals or even on whole villages. They passively accepted such vagaries as necessary incidents of every government of which they had any conception, and thankfully remembered that the little finger of the mild Maharatta was bigger than the thigh of the new ruler (unhistorical we speaking of course). How different the subjects whom the modern office has to manage! They know too little of the past to feel much gratitude for the present. They are aware of their rights and insist upon them. I do not blame them a bit for that, but let me tell you, Sir, it is something more than mere head-clerk's work to deal successfully with such materials. As much tact, temper, and knowledge are often needed to carry through well some petty sanitary scheme in a small modern municipality as Mr. A. with his detachment of troops required for his whole Juramubundi. Centralize, moreover, as it may, Government must always see through the eyes and act through the hands of its local representative, and if a collector have a will of his own he has still as much power as any one man should have of stamping it deep on the operations of every public department within his district.

I must hurry on because I want to say a word about that night-mare of yours—the modern revenue officer. One would suppose—and such is the power over men's minds of vehement assertion that perhaps many so suppose—that every district in this unhappy country is, like the Parsee universe, the scene of a constant conflict between the spirit of evil in the person of the Collector and the spirit of good in the person of the Judge. You yourself rebuke with justice the *Times of India* for accepting the hearsay reports of Mr. Veerchund Deepchund about the state of the famine labourers rather than the deliberate observations of an English Surgeon, and yet on almost the same day you proclaim to the world that the whole mass of Englishmen, bred in the same land and taught out of the same Bible as yourself, cannot be trusted to decide a question of revenue without a parcel of rascally vakeels and mookhtyars to keep them honest. And this is received with clish simply because it blackens the Civil Servie, by a large circle of readers from the unsuccessful pupil of Mr. Wren or Mr. Hodson down to Buggajee Bappoojee who "has been in for matriculation but unfortunately failed"—all of wom are, of course, quite ready to supply any amount of "equity, justice and humanity" to the destitute Mofussil for half the money if Government will give them the appointments. Mos Englishmen are, happily, not so biassed, but accot your statements partly because they are repossessed by the respect with which from ou infancy we have learnt to clothe the honouid name of Judge, and partly because they has no means in this country of ascertaining th truth. If they had they would know that an Englishman does not become a humane benefactor on the Judge's bench and a dunder-headed rrant in the Collector's chair, but that take his in either place he is in the main, even tiugh he be "promiscuous," an honest man will loves fair play and tries to do his duty. The civil Court is regarded as a refuge from the oppressor, is it? Why, I have heard a grey-headed old Zemindar tell with tears in his eyes how hi grown up daughters were unmarried, his songsone into outlawry, and the village lands owhich his fathers had dwelt and fought r twenty generations handed over for abt twelve annas an acre to a quill-drivig Bunnia by decree of the Moonsiff. I have seen a few months later the same d fellow's face lighted up with kindly elings as he told how —— saheb and —— sah (two well-known revenue oppressors) had got s creditor to disgorge a sufficient portion of hi to keep the family from absolute want. Have seen well-to do Vhora cultivators fling hemselves into litigations and emerge ruined fm from a string of law-courts which are to thr contentious spirits what the grog-shop is tche Bheel. I have seen again and again the fridless old woman turned out on the road-sidefrom her poor thatched and wattled home and we had to reply to her prayers that the will of he Bunnia must be done. But'—say the dipie by-standers to whom the idea of a Goverment that regardeth not the widow is not a preant one—"But is it not the Sirkar's doing and e not you the Sirkar?" "No" say I—for with sh verbal quibbles is one sometimes now drivelo define the character for wisdom and piety of the British Raj—be, it is not he Sirkar, it is the Civil Court." Mr, I am not abusing our judicial officers. I have no wish to follow your example and strengthen the hands of sedition by extolling one class in order to calumniate another. From the Chief Justice down to the junior Mofussil assistant our judges are honourable men, and for most of the misery they inflict they are not in the least responsible. But it is rather too much when they pose themselves and are posed by you before the public as the protectors of the oppressed at the expense of men every bit as upright, every bit as hard working, and every bit as capable as themselves.—Yours, &c. A. B. C.

A VERY NECESSARY EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was horrified yesterday at hearing that there was "a barmaid on board the Magdala for the convenience of the gentlemen Artillery Volunteers," and I fear that I have contributed to create a false impression of the morality of these gentlemen by expressing my indignation on hearing such a report. I hope you will allow me the use of your valuable columns to make the only amende in my power by explaining that I have ascertained by inquiry that there is a bar *made* (not "maid") on board the Magdala for the purpose of enabling the warriors to allay their thirst.

PATERFAMILIAS.

THE CARNAC BUNDER NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to bring to public notice the insufferable nuisance at the New Carnac Bunder that is causing a great deal of sickness and death about that neighbourhood? I need not enter into full details of this disgusting and noisome subject, fearing of depriving many of your readers of their breakfast, but permit me seriously to bring to the notice of the custodian of Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt that besides an average mortality of 25 natives per day, two young promising officers of Her Majesty's Customs have already fallen sick—one a victim to it, and several officers who are bound to do duty there are suffering from the ill-effects of this odoriferous locality; and unless immediate steps are taken by some public-spirited citizens to compel the executive authorities to abate the abominable stench, I fear there will be a great decimation of population. I enclose my card.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Carnac Bunder, 4th April.

MUNICIPAL *VERSUS* PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article to-day you say of me that "following the divine path of the duty of benevolence pointed out by the radiant finger of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote (I) also thought it was the duty of the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, and the Police Commissioner, to go out into the bye-ways and highways, collect all the immigrants they could find, and house them and feed them in the Refugees' Camp which is now being supported at the expense of the ratepayers."

Permit me to reply that I never entertained the thoughts you have credited me with. One proof of which is that I did all in my power to have the refugees supported by the funds of private charity, and again yesterday, before the Corporation meeting closed, I directed the issue of a circular to the Famine Relief Fund Committee recommending an immediate additional grant of money for the same purpose. Perhaps you will also give me credit for having suggested at the Corporation meeting that the opinion of the Corporation should be taken as to whether the Municipal grant should be used for feeding the sufferers. I made this suggestion for a purpose different to that for which you credit me.—Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 5th April.

*** Dr. Blaney's speech was not reported in full, but our impression of it when he heard it was that he was entirely of the same philanthropic and liberal opinion as Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote regarding giving indiscriminate relief to Deccan immigrants. Our impression is strengthened by the fact that Dr. Blaney admits that 6 of the 800 odd people now in the Refugees' Camp fully 6 have no right to be there—that is to say they cannot even be suspected of suffering from Dr. Blaney's relapsing fever.—*Ed. B. G.*

VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The correspondence in your paper on the subject of the language examinations has been interesting, but I had no intention of adding a line to it until I came across the letters of "Rupee" and a "Lover of Fair Play" in your issue of the 31st ultimo, and they, I think, call for some reply.

"Rupee's" statements are, by his own account, second hand, and are not from a perfectly disinterested quarter, and the deduction he drew from them is unsound. For his information I may say that I have passed in two languages. On neither occasion did I promise to moonshee or pundit a single *dumdee* over and above his legitimate pay; he can therefore get his knowledge truly tested if he wishes. "A Lover of Fair Play's" letter is open to correction from beginning to end, and it is evident that he knows nothing about the matter in hand. The assessors are never allowed to examine their own pupils, and the statement that they pluck those of others unfairly, is put forward without any basis. What a wonderful man the secretary would be, too, if he could correct the exercises in all the six more common languages, not to mention one or two others, such as Arabic and Sanskrit, and if he could correct the exercises why shouldn't he conduct the *viva voce* as well? Assessors are manifestly necessary; the only restriction on them should be that they should not teach any one. Taking, however, the three principal languages, the two assessors in Mahrattee and Guzerattee are clerks, in the Translation Department under the Committee's Secretary and no have, therefore, little or time to spend in teaching; the Hindustanee assessor, though he does undoubtedly do teaching, but does not act when his own pupils are under the screw? The fact is that any corruption is entirely due to candidates themselves. As long as men offer half or even the whole, as I have known done in several instances, of their pass allowance to moonshees, in addition to ordinary pay, to pass them in six months, as long will moonshees and pundits try to pass them by foul means if they cannot by fair. One of your correspondents thinks the morality of some of the books shameful. Certain of the stories are no doubt not fit to be told in a drawing-room, but the indecency is too bold to be anything but disgusting in my opinion. There is but one thing I should like the Committee to take care of,—and that is, that they do not again give a badly written ungrammatical piece, anent the Famine, out of your Grub-Street contemporary, for translation, as they did in November last.—I enclose my name.

ONE OF A. B. C.'S CUTTLEFISH.

April 3.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

1st Player—I hope we have reformed that indifferently with us Sir

Hamlet.—O, reform it altogether.

SIR,—I am sure that those who wish the real reform of the vernacular examinations, of whom I profess, myself to be one, must regret the tendency of the present discussion to resolve itself into a set of not very interesting stories about moonshees whilst the greater part of the question is passed over in comparative silence. Will you grant me space to make what, I trust, you will consider a temperate statement of the ends for which these examinations exist and of how far those ends are met? Now, for what purpose has Government established examinations in the vernacular? Is it with the idea that every man who passes the higher standard in Hindoostanee, or the first examination in other languages, has a scholarly or critical knowledge of such languages? Surely not. Government must be well aware that scholars are not so easily made or as plentiful as blackberries. Surely the end Government hope to attain is that they may be able to count on those officers who have passed (and here may I be permitted to say *non sine gloria militavi*) being able to *converse freely* with natives on any topic, and on their being able to read native writing with facility? Now, is this hope well founded? I cannot but think that it is not. I confidently appeal to men who *have* passed to bear me out when I say that these two branches of the examination are precisely the ones which carry least weight, and I am sure that any man (passed or not) who speaks the language well himself must have met many passed men who could barely make themselves understood.

You will see that nothing in the above refers to the proper, or improper, influence of moonshes, but wholly to the system of examination. Before I conclude, I trust you will allow me to protest against the tone of your correspondent "H. W. B.'s" remarks *if* he intended to include me in the "*etc*" at the beginning of his letter. I certainly never said that a *properly prepared* man could *not* pass. I only said that one who could not talk properly *could* and this is still my belief. I distinctly said that if a man did a good exercise he passed whether he talk well or ill. I cannot think that the remedy to the present state of things can be in found in telling tales of what moonshees have said or done, because I honestly believe the evil to be in the system of examination itself. The Committe have the power to apply the remedy, may they have the will to use it.—I enclose my card, and am, &c.

R.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

THIS evening and to-morrow evening a performance is to take place at Morley Hall, Colaba, as may be seen in the advertisement in the usual column, which promises to be very attractive. The lady and gentleman amateurs of the garrison will appear in the comic drama "A Wonderful Woman," and the laughable farce of "To Oblige Benson." The reputation that Colaba amateurs enjoy is considerable in Bombay and the performances to-night and to-morrow night which is to be "Staff night," will doubtless attract a good audience on each occasion.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PACHMARHI, C. P., 1ST APRIL.

I DON'T know if you happen to have observed in the *Central Provinces Gazette* that Mr. J. W. Neill, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, proceeds on leave by the outgoing mail; that Mr. J. W Chisolm, Inspector General of Police, officiates for him as Secretary; and

that they be asked to report what, in their opinion, should be done to improve the present state of things in cases of fire.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The next matter was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a report from the Deputy Executive Engineer in charge as to (1) the cause of the losses in the work performed in the Municipal Workshops in 1876; and (2) the arrangements made for keeping the expenses of the shops within the Budget estimate during the current year.

It appeared that two estimates for the repairing of carts for 1876 were exceeded to the extent of Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Blaney said Mr. Braham's statement was very satisfactory indeed; and he thought that by the end of the year, there would be a great improvement both in the working of the shops and in the expenditure.

The report was ordered to be recorded.

THE PORT MARKET.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 8,822-13-6 on account of compensation due to Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas together with law charges in settlement of his claim for injury done to his property by the construction of the Port Market.

ADVERTISING FOR ASPHALTE.

The Council next considered a letter from the Chief Accountant, dated 21st February 1877, stating that the Town Council sanctioned Rs. 15,000 for asphalting footpaths, but that as tenders for the supply of asphalte were not advertised as required by section 56 of the Municipal Act, he is unable to pass the bills received from Messrs. Benn and Ashley on account of the same.

The Municipal Commissioner said the reference was only formal; and that Mr. Braham had sent in an explanation.

The Chairman read Mr. Braham's explanation.

Mr. Shantaram considered this was not the case of a contract, but a purchase from the market.

The Municipal Commissioner said the only question was that no tenders were invited for the asphalte.

Dr. Blaney referred to section 56 and thought it would be a dangerous construction to say that the Commissioner was not bound under the section to invite tenders for the asphalte. At that rate, it might be argued that it was not necessary to invite tenders for the Tulsi works contracts.

The Chairman was of the same opinion. The Act could not be evaded by any variation in a contract.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Hancock, seconded by Dr. Blaney, and carried unanimously, that in the opinion of the Town Council, tenders should have been invited under section 56 of the Municipal Act for the supply of the asphalte; but that under the explanation given, the Chief Accountant is authorized to pass the bills.

EXEMPTION FROM WHEEL TAX REFUSED.

The Chairman next read a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding a letter from the Health Department, asking that as the inspectors of the Health Department are each required to keep a horse and trap for the performance of their duties, they may be exempted by the Corporation under section 104 of the Municipal Act from the payment of the wheel tax. The Inspector of the 6th ward is required to keep 2 horses and 1 vehicle, and the exemption should be in his case for 2 horses and 1 vehicle.

After a few remarks by some of the members, the Council resolved that the Commissioner should inform the Health Officer that the law does not allow of the Council's complying with the request.

SALARY OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The next subject was,

Government Resolution, No. 1894, dated 21st March 1877, Judicial Department, stating that Mr. Edginton, the present Deputy Commissioner of Police, has resigned, and that Mr. Vincent is willing to accept the office provided he recieves the same salary as at present enjoyed by Mr. Edginton, and that Government permit his name to remain on the graded list of police officers, adding that before fixing the future salary of the office at Rs. 800 per mensem, Government will await any representation the Corporation may desire to submit on the subject.

The Chairman read the communication from Government and asked whether members thought the Council should decide the matter, or whether it was a matter for the Corporation?

Dr. Blaney thought it was really a matter for the Corporation to dispose of.

After some discussion it was resolved that the papers be brought forward at a special meeting of the Corporation (to be called on Friday week next).

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The Chairman said that, before proceeding with the next item on the agenda, the Municipal Commissioner had asked him to read a report from the Executive Engineer on the Surface Drainage Scheme.

Mr. Walton explained that the report related to certain minor works connected with the Drainage scheme.

The Chairman read Mr. Walton's letter.

Colonel Hancock suggested that the papers be circulated to the Works Committee.

The matter was accordingly referred to the Works Committee, who were requested to report on it at the next meeting of the Town Council.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The next subject for consideration was the report of the Sub Committee on the re-introduction into Bombay of a Contagious Diseases Act. It was read by the Chairman.

The Select Committee of the Town Council appointed to consider the subject of the re-introduction into Bombay of a Contagious Diseases Act in their report say:—The Council having already expressed the opinion that the Act should be made self-supporting, we have endeavoured to frame a scheme based as far as possible upon that principle, although, we think, the main point on, its adoption involves legislation of a special character. If this principle is adopted, however, we are of opinion that, with sound organization and careful supervision, a Contagious Act can be made almost wholly self supporting. Excluding the very numerous class designated "kept women," which it would be difficult to register, it may be assumed that a minimum of 2,500 prostitutes could be registered. Pecuniarily, the condition of these women varies considerably, but it may be safely estimated that no the average they could without hardship contribute one rupee per mensem each as registration fee. This would produce an annual revenue of Rs. 30,000, and as from these estimates which follow it will be seen that the total yearly outlay would be something less than Rs. 37,000, it would only be necessary to supplement the contribution of the minimum number of registered women by the trifling sum of Rs. 7,000 annually. To provide for the enforcement and carrying out of the Act, two agencies would be necessary, [a] a preventive or detective branch, and [b] a hospital department. The preventive establishment would be charged with the duty of registering prostitutes, prosecuting those of them who neglect to register, who failed in attending the periodical examination, and who committed any breach of the rules framed under the Act. The hospital establishment would consist of two branches—[1] examination offices and [2] hospitals for the detention and treatment of women found to be diseased. With regard to the working of branch a, the Preventive Establishment, we suggest that the registration and prosecution of the women should be under taken by the Commissioner of Police, as in the case in Calcutta. As to the general charge of the treatment of the patients, we are of opinion that one of the medical inspectors should be responsible for the management of the hospital. Three examination officers, at which the women would be required to attend for weekly inspection, would be necessary, and three should be one Central Hospital. The estimated expenditure under the inspectoral and preventive agency—Rs 663 per month, or yearly total, Rs 7,956; examination offices—monthly total Rs. 726, or yearly total Rs. 8,712; hospital establishment for the treatment of 100 patients daily—monthly total Rs. 1,692, or yearly total, Rs. 20,304; summary of yearly charges—Preventive Agency, Rs. 7,956, Hospital Agency, Rs. 29,016; total, Rs. 36,972. In addition to this there would be the cost of furnishing hospitals, and offices, estimated as under—Furniture for offices (3) Rs. 1,020, or say Rs. 7,000.

MEMO BY SIR FRANK SOUTER.—I have signed this report as I concur generally in the opinions embraced in it. But as regards the recommendation that the registration and prosecution of the women should be undertaken by the police, I beg to dissent most strongly, as I am altogether against the police undertaking such duty, which, of all others, opens out so wide a door for corruption, and is so calculated to demoralize the police force and to destroy their efficiency for the most important and legitimate work of detecting and preventing crime. It appears to me that the duty of registration and prosecution more correctly appertains for the Health Officer's Department, with the co-operation of the police, who should of course afford from time to time such support and aid as is deemed necessary.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Sir Frank Souter said as they should all have an opportunity of discussing the matter before the Corporation, and as Dr. Cook had some valuable information to lay before them, he thought they should reserve their remarks on the subject. It was desirable that the report should pass to the Corporation and be brought on as early as possible.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved that the report be printed and circulated with a view to its being brought forward at the special meeting of the Corporation.

PROGRESS REPORTS.

The Chairman suggested that the Executive Engineer be asked to send in progress reports on the new Tulsi Water Works, the New Vehar Outlet works, and the Drainage works on the Flats, in the same way as reports on the Prince's Dock were submitted to the Port Trustees. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution was passed to the effect that the Executive Engineer should submit monthly progress reports for the information of the Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the transfer of Rs. 3 from Sec. VI, Contingencies, Town Council and Corporation Establishment, to meet excess of that amount on account of clothing to peons of that department. Do Rs. 3 from Sec. III, Contingencies, Municipal Commissioner's Department do. do. Do. As 10-6 from Sec. III, Contingencies, Municipal Audit, Account and Stores Department do. do.

Sanction was given to the temporary employment for three months of two grave diggers for the low caste Hindoo cemetery at Arthur Road (in addition to the two sanctioned by the Town Council on 28th February 1877) at a cost of Rs. 20 per mensem—the cost being met by a transfer of Rs. 60 from Sec. I. C, Contingencies (cemeteries) to Section IV, Hindoo low caste burial grounds.

Sanction was also given to the payment of Rs. 4,048-8-4 to Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, being law charges in connection with contracts on account of the Tulsi Water Works, the new Vehar outlet works, and the new works at the Love Grove Sluices.

DRAFT BYE-LAWS.

The Council then proceeded with and finished the revision of the bye-laws.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 28th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 19th, 5 feet 4 inches, 1 inch more than last year; ground for cultivation; hail all tanks and wells filling from ground for cultivation; hail on 12th and 13th did a little damage to crops. Thirty-four cases of small-pox still in Kurrachee 2 fresh ones on 18th; measles in Kohistan. Weather cloudy and cool.

Shikarpur.—Wheat being reaped; rabi outturn good. Small-pox in Shikarpur, Sukkur, and Rohri Divisions; measles in five, cattle disease in seven talukas. River high for time of year.

Hyderabad.—Rabi reapings going on. Canal clearance resumed. Weather cloudy and sultry. Blight in wheat in parts of Kandiaro talukas, elsewhere crops fine. Cattle-disease prevalent. Small-pox continues, type not virulent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather fair. Some Rabi crops being reaped, no change in others.

Ahmedabad.—Weather cloudy and close.

Kaira.—No change.

Broach.—No change.

Surat.—No change.

Khandesh.—Small-pox continues. No change in state of the weather.

Nassick.—No change.

Tanna.—Land under preparation for next monsoon crops. Small-pox in four talukas.

Poona.—Cholera throughout Collectorate, except Khed, Sirur, and Junnar talukas. Cattle-disease in Haveli.

Ahmednagar.—Cholera in two talukas, cases 15, deaths 13.

Sholapur.—No change.

Satara.—Seventy-three deaths from cholera. Small-pox in two talukas.

Belgaum.—Three hundred and fourteen deaths from cholera.

Dharwar.—Eight hundred and two deaths from cholera.

Cattle disease in Nowalgund taluka.

Kanara.—Cholera prevalent, 84 deaths.

Kaladgi.—Cholera continues, 72 deaths in four talukas.

Rajkot.—Small-pox in Nawanagar and Kotrasangavi; hooping cough in Rajkot. Weather hot.

Wadhwan.—No change, except small-pox in Limri taluka.

Baroda.—No change.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 26th ultimo.) Weather warm; public health good. Small-pox continues in Pen, and cattle-disease in Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Reaping of rabi crops in progress. Condition of people generally satisfactory.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 20th ultimo.) Rice crops being cut, other crops have already been harvested. Cholera exists slightly.

General Remarks.—Small-pox in Sind, Khandesh, Tanna, Sattara, and part of Kattywar. Cholera continues in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. No change in the famine districts.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LESSONS IN MASSACRE.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

WHILE the English public are reading Mr. Gladstone's new pamphlet, we think it right to observe on the mischievous indirect effects which are being produced everywhere by the sanguinary and sensational literature to which this publication belongs. This constant harping on the wickedness of the Turks has led to what may be called a general uncovering of the nakedness of all European nations. Does anybody suppose, for example, that Russia and the Russians have gained in reputation by the assistance of their heated literary admirers? There are a few of Mr. Gladstone's followers more prudent than he is, if not quite as honest who declare that they have the worst opinion of the Russians, and that their sole reason for advising an attack on the Turks is that English coercion will save Turkey from Russian civilization. But the majority of mankind have not taken this view, but see plainly that the main question raised by the Eastern difficulty is whether Turkey is sick to death of Bulgarian atrocities, and whether the virtues of Russia entitle her to step into the inheritance. Mr Schuyler's volumes gave the first check to the superficial belief in Russian perfection which had been diffusing itself. It was shown that Russians, too, could refuse quarter and cut down women and children; and if anybody entertained a doubt on the merits of Mr. Gladstone's excited controversy with ourselves, it ought to be removed by the late news that General Kaufman is in trouble about the Yomuds, and that there are other Governments besides the Sultan's which have been forced by European opinion to take notice of the doings of their own Shefket Pasha. Later information has brought on the carpet the whole question of Russian national character, and of the influence of the Russian Government on its subjects. It has been shown that the Russian masses are even for a Northern nation, extraordinary drunken. It has been shown that they are not particularly honest. There is evidence that their priests are extremely immoral and hardly more spiritual-minded than the hierophants of an African fetish. It has been made clear besides that the Russian Government has incurred a grave responsibility for these national vices by placing itself under the necessity of raising a prodigious revenue from the alcohol which intoxicates the peasantry, and by tolerating the misconduct of the clergy in consideration of their confounding religion with devotion to the Czar. Now, though we ourselves have dwelt on the new evidence as to Russian character, we have done so with no pleasure, if only because we feel perfectly sure that the inevitable answer to these charges is not a denial of them, but a counter-charge against the national characteristics of the countrymen of the accuser. We are perfectly ready to believe that the Russian Government has its good side and the Russian peasant his good qualities. But who does not see that when the Turks are threatened with mysterious penalties for their cruelty (penalties which become more and more mysterious as Mr. Gladstone's explanations of the language of his first pamphlet assimilate), it is a perfectly relevant remark that there are national vices which in the long run are even more pernicious than savagery in hot blood, and that the nation which would profit most by the punishment of Turkey has these very vices? When we are asked to sympathize with the enthusiasm of the Russians for the emancipation of the Slavonic Christians, we are forced by the necessity of the case to dwell on the nature of Slavonic Christianity in Russia and on the moral teaching of its ministers. When there is a fierce outcry against the Turkish Government for what it has done, some important things may be pointed out which the Russian Government has not done.

The effects of the extravagances of censure which Mr. Gladstone has made popular have not been confined to revelations of Russian national defects. It was a curious illustration of the temper abroad when Ethem Pasha at the late Conference begged the French Plenipotentiaries to remember the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. There have been, for instance, during a long while past extremely violent interchanges of retorts between the Austrian and Hungarian newspapers. When once the Imperial Government had committed itself in some degree to condemnation of Turkey, the Hungarians began to insist that the Austrians, with their Russian allies, had done worse things in Hungary in 1848 and 1849; and anybody who remembers that an Austrian general was horse-whipped in London for Hungarian "atrocities" will easily believe that a Magyar journalist has a pretty store of disagreeable incidents at his command. But there is something else, which is kept in the background by British self-complacency and British ignorance of Continental opinion. No country has suffered more severely by the general opening and scratching of old sores than our own. The American Fenians have done a stroke of business by going over the whole story of the Cromwellian massacres of and the strong measures of 1798; but the favourite topic of European controversialists is supposed to Mr. Gladstone the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Much that is told of our supposed doings at that period is no doubt apocryphal, but then a good deal is true. Of course we have our own account to give of our conduct at that supreme crisis. The provocation was tremendous. The danger was immense. The punishments inflicted, though terror-striking, were (so say our officers) merciful. But these disputants trained in Mr. Gladstone's new school have learned to believe all things for the worst, to admit no limitations, to listen to no explanations and to regard argument on the other side as a proof of criminality.

The clamour against the Turks could never have been maintained at the pitch which was once fashionable if two perfectly undeniable propositions had been borne in mind. No community ought to be judged by what a portion of it does in hot blood or panic. No part of mankind is anti-human, or non-human, or unimprovable, or hopelessly barbarous, or anything of the sort. Mr. Gladstone has been frequently reminded that it is doubtful whether at this hour the international law of war does not license the very deeds which were perpetrated at Batuk under the circumstances in which blood is supposed to be at its hottest—namely, when a fortified town has been taken by storm. If men reasoned from this fact like Mr. Gladstone, they would argue that the law of war had not improved, and could not improve; a proposition which, though Mr. Cobden is said to have maintained it, is false and foolish. And there are in the history of every single community passages at which enemies (generally domestic enemies) were treated like Bulgarians at Philippopolis, Irishmen at Drogheda, and Turks at Ismail. Similarly, when Mr. Gladstone writes of the Turk as anti-human, he places himself on a level with the young Philistine of the House of Commons who could not bring himself to take interest in the British subjects of the Roman Empire because they were savages. The whole set of modern science is in the other direction. The differences between the movers and capacities of the various branches of mankind are extremely slightly rooted, however great they may look on the surface. All men are much liker to one another than is commonly supposed; the highest have once resembled the lowest, the lowest can be improved into the highest with singularly little difficulty. It is mere nonsense to say that the Turks have not improved and cannot improve. The very charges brought about once a week against the governing part of the Turkish population, that they wear polished boots and read French, are no evidence of determined savagery. The source of improvement which is civilizing the Turks, as it began only the other day to civilize the Russians, is contact with Western ideas. When Peter the Great and Catherine did in their time—nay, what the present Emperor has done—is the exact counterpart of reading French novels and wearing polished boots. The man who has accepted the external signs of civilization has already got on the track of new ideas and sympathies; he is already inspired with a new ambition; and the French speaking Turk is just as likely to govern well in the long run as the French-speaking Russian.

THE MODERN CHILD'S CATECHISM,

(From the "World.")

Question. Pretty little girl, what is your name?

Answer. Toothes.

Q. Who gave you this name?

A. Mamma's chums and my pals at Prince's.

Q. What did your proposer and seconder promise for you?

A. That I would be presented at Court at seventeen, would always if possible observe the ordinances of society, and would always keep my men to myself.

Q. Do you propose to fulfil their promises?

A. Yes, if I cannot improve upon them; and I am duly thankful that I came into the world when it had become sufficiently enlightened to know that girls were only born to amuse themselves, and supremely pity those hapless infants who are dressed in brown holland, made to eat in the school-room learning lessons, and do not know how to flirt.

Q. Perhaps you will tell me your Social Creed?

A. I believe that the first person in the world to be considered is myself; secondarily, any man I fancy at the moment; thirdly, my parents when they are not in the way. I believe that beauty is the trump-card for a woman, and that if she has not got it she must be chic, say *hasarde* things, and dress extravagantly. I believe that money is the one thing in the whole world worth caring for.

Q. What do you mean by the ordinances of society that you promised to keep if possible?

A. I. To muzzle Mrs. Grundy, if it is not too much trouble. 2. To remember that it is always a case of self first, and he not somewhere. 3. To remember that strong expressions sound best in foreign tongues. 4. To go to the church where there is the best music and the smartest bonnets in the morning when I am up in time on a Sunday, to be at home only to men or to go to All Saints in the afternoon, and to dine out or have a dinner at home. 5. As a child, to watch how my mother manages her admirers, and to snub my father, unless I think he will whip me; when I grow up to draw my mother's favourite from her, and to coax my father that he may increase my allowance. 6. Wishing a rival to break her leg at the rink is not murder. 7. Elective affinities are not yet thoroughly understood. 8. It is not stealing to take anything that belongs to a man, or to neglect to pay gambling debts, if one is a woman. 9. To tell every pitiful story I can, which I 'know for a fact,' because somebody told me. 10. To wish for everything nice I see, and to get it if I can.

Q. And these ordinances contain—?

A. My duty towards society and myself.

Q. Towards society?

A. To respect it, because it is all I live for; to dissimulate anything I may do contrary to its laws, lest it should turn against me; to be rich, well dressed, chic, to entertain largely, and to have no absurd sentimentalities about domestic happiness.

Q. And towards yourself?

A. To love myself devotedly, and sacrifice every one to my own convenience without remorse; to expect a great deal from all, and to do nothing for them; to snub and avoid my parents when they become old and ceased to be amusing; to discuss freely, and with additions, any gossip I may hear about Royalty or any of the great ones of the earth, in the hope that I may be supposed to be intimate with them; to think myself infinitely wiser than my pastors and masters, and specially to ridicule any sermon I may hear; to think myself as good as any one else, and better, but yet to worship rank; to hurt no one by deed, because it comes within the letter of the law, or openly by word, because an action for libel is expensive; to tell the truth when it is convenient, and never to pay my bills till I am obliged; never to forget an injury or affront, or to rest till I have repaid it with interest; to annex whatever I can without absolute robbery, and to deal freely in the innendoes that mean more than meets the eye. Not to eat or drink anything that will hurt my digestion or impair my complexion, but within these limits to enjoy as much champagne and as many good things as possible; to envy every one who has anything I want; to manage so discreetly as to marry a very rich husband, who will go his way and let me go mine.

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By Order,
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Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogle, M.D., Dinapore, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, near Nagpore, India.
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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

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